# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1804. [No. 1075.


## Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerfeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elafticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

*Philip G. Marsteller.*

August 29.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King street,
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

☞ A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Bookfellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York last June.

July 31. d

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JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,
MEMOIRS
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.
*By Anna Seward.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Price in boards, | 1 dol. 75 cts. |
| Bound in Sheep, | 2 —— 00 |
| Calf, gilt, | 2 —— 50 |

July 20. d

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350 bls. HERRINGS.
For Sale by the Subscribers—350 bls. well cured Herrings; a quantity of second hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quantity of Blocks and three Anchors.
30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.
☞ BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
July 26. d

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*Twenty Five Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a *lock of white hair* on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or *thirty dollars*, with reasonable charges if brought home. ☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carring off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.
July 11. d

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*Wanted to Hire,*
A servant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Washing and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.
Apply to the Printer.
July 16. d

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THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to leave this place early next fall, offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome selection of
DRY GOODS
adapted to the present season.——All persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be pleased to make payment.

*John Horsburgh.*
June 12. d

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BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)
2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
2 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
*Fifteen bales of India Cottons,*
*Consisting of*
8 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Cassahs,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 sets Tea China,
Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an leather shoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 case Mariner's Compasses,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 bls. Beef No. I. and
A large quantity of red Soal Leather.
June 4. d

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JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

TEAS
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong — *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,

WINES.
Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Brussels, Lisbon, Malaga and Port
Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

RUM.
Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pain, possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.
June 11, d

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THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,
FRESH LEMONS
And Muscadel and Bloom RAISINS,
by the box or retail,
Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:
*And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's Return,*
REAL HOLLAND GIN,
EMPTY GIN CASES.
And GLASS WARE assorted.
*On Hand, as usual,*
Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts, Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.
ALSO,
Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish, for family use.

*Abd Willis.*
August 20. — d

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FRESH FRUIT.
JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r Sparrow from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,
Fresh Lemonds,
Cherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
☞ The above articles are all in fine order, and of and excellent quality.
Aug. 22. d

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PROPOSALS,
For Printing by subscription a comprehensive description of
*The Harbour of St. John's,*
IN
*The Island of Newfoundland.*
With the occupation and amusements of the inhabitants; the government and trade of that important British island; concluding with sundry observations in relation to
The Court of Vice Admiralty
Established there—well worthy the attention of those merchants who are shippers to foreign marts.
*By a person who resided there three months of the last Winter.*
TERMS——The work shall be printed on fine paper, and on delivery, subscribers to pay Four Shillings.
☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.
July 12. d

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*To be Rented,*
THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber on Wolfe street, having every convenience for a genteel family, with a large productive garden; the situation healthy and the house remarkably cool in the summer season. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
June 23. d

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*A Tan Yard for Sale,*
In a good situation in the country to purchase Hides or dispose of leather.
*Enquire of the Printer.*
July 16 d

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ROBERT B. JAMESSON,
Offers for Sale,
30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

WINES.
10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 do. old Port
4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry. and
4 pipes Brussels

3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery Line.
May 29. d

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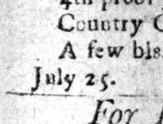

FOR BOSTON,
THE BRIG DOLPHIN,
JOSHUA BANGS, *Master,*
Will sail on Sunday next,
For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, or to Lawrason and Fowle on said wharf.
August 27. d&t

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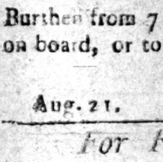

*For Freight or Charter,*
The Sloop Columbia,
burden about 500 bls.
Thos. R. Gardner, Master:
Apply to J. G. LADD.
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons
High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.
July 16. d

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*For NEW-YORK,*
The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM,
*Thomas V. Butler, Master;*
burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage apply to the captain on board at Merchant's Wharf, or
Daniel Murgatroyd,
King street,
*Who has for Sale,*
Berbon Gurrahs,
Nimposakic Cossas,
Chittabully Baftas,
Champore Cossas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.
July 25. d

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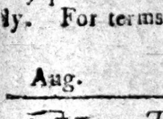

*For Freight or Charter,*
To the WEST-INDIES,
The Schooner
SPARROW,
GEORGE COLEMAN, Master;
Burthen from 7 to 800 bls. Apply to the master on board, or to
Marsteller and Young.
Aug. 21. d

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*For Freight or Charter,*
To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,
The fine, fast sailing
Brig RACHEL,
JOHN GUTHRIE, Master:
Burthen 1200 bls. in complete order for sea.
Apply to
M'Clean and Winterbery.
Aug. 21. d

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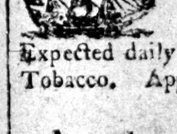

*For CHARTER,*
The fine, new American
Ship ORB,
Captain FARLEY,
About 450 hogsheads burthen:
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to any port in Europe, and can proceed immediately. For terms apply to.
*William Hodgson.*
Aug. d

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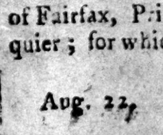

*The Ship United States,*
arrived at Liverpool on the 7th June, having a passage of 27 days from the Capes, and was preparing for the reception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and George Town. We expect her early in September and wish to provide a return Cargo for Liverpool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we will take FREIGHT for Cowes and a market, or direct to a port in Holland. We request an early application in order that we may give her dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white oak barrel Staves.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Aug. 13. d

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*For Freight or Charter to Europe,*
The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,
T. Woodhouse, Master:
Expected daily from Jamaica—carries 350 hhds. Tobacco. Apply to
James Wilson.
Aug. 14. d

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☞ A Farm Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a FARM of moderate size, possessed of useful improvements and natural advantages, in either of the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun or Fauquier; for which payment will be made in hand,
Francis L. Lee.
Aug. 22, d&w4

## NOTICE.

THE prodigious number of DOGS, going at large in our ſtreets daily, at this ſeaſon of the year, has given but a too well founded alarm, as the conſequences to be apprehended, if longer permitted; a ſpeedy corrective therefore in the premiſes ſeems expedient—I do therefore again require the ſeveral conſtables to be vigilant, and active in the diſcharge of their ſeveral duties, as it reſpects thoſe animals, and their owners; and in executing the law upon that ſubject paſſed the 5th February 1800, in theſe words, *to wit*:—"All owners of dogs ſhall keep ſuch dogs chained or otherwiſe confined, and if any dog ſhall be found going at large, without his owner, the owner ſhall be ſubject to the penalty of one dollar. It ſhall be lawful for any perſon, and ſhall *particularly* be the duty of the conſtables, to kill and deſtroy any dog found ſo going at large without his owner."

The benefit and ſatisfaction experienced and acknowledged, by thoſe perſons who have lately white waſhed their cellars, ought I think to be a powerful incentive to ſeveral others who have not done ſo; and in my view of this ſubject, the preſent ſtate of the weather more than ever appears to require this very ſalutary operation, the the expence can ſurely be no objection with many for ſeveral cellars will not require more lime and labour, than what one half dollar or ſeventy five cents will purchaſe.

J. Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

Auguſt 28. dtw

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## Public Sale.

On Thurſday the 30th Auguſt, at half paſt 10 o'clock, will be ſold on Dunlap and Swann's wharf, thirty ſix hogſheads of

First quality SUGAR,

on a credit of ſixty and ninety days, for approved indorſed negotiable notes.

*Philip C. Marſteller.*

Auguſt 28.

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## NOTICE.

THE SALE of a part of Major Thomas Weſt's LAND, advertiſed in this paper, was poſtponed until Wedneſday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the ſale will again commence on the premiſes, near the lands of Mr. Jonah Thompſon.

This tract will be ſold in convenient LOTS, ſome of which are, in point of ſituation, equal to any in the vicinity of Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott,
Francis Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } *Com'rs.*

Auguſt 23. dds

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JUST RECEIVED,

By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the Subſcriber,

48 boxes Muſcadel and Bloom RAISINS,

70 Jars of OLIVES—*all in fine order.*

T. SIMMS.

Aug. 20. d

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## Smithfield Bacon Hams.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received 2000 lbs. of Smithfield BACON HAMS, conſiſting in the greateſt part of nice ſmall Hams of from 6 to 12 pounds weight.——An aſſortment of Liverpool

STONE WARE,

conſiſting of jugs, pitchers, and pickle pots of different ſizes.

*Abel Willis.*

Aug. 23. d

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## FOR SALE,

A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 28 years of age, with her male Child one year old She has been accuſtomed to all kinds of houſe work, is a tolerable ſeamſtreſs, and is well acquainted with the nurſing and attending of children. For terms

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 8, dSt 2aw

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## LOST,

A keg of SPRIGS, brought by the Sloop Unity, captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and conſigned to Meſſrs. Libby, Carne & Slade. They were landed on Vowell's wharf, on or about the 18th May laſt, and we ſuppoſe the dryman has taken them by miſtake to ſome other ſtore, as Libby, Carne and Slade did not receive them. Whoever has the ſaid cask will oblige by informing the ſubſcribers.

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Aug. 25. d

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*Notice.*

Battalion Courts of Enquiry of the 2d Legion of the Militia, will be holden at the Court Houſe, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, the 25th inſt. for the purpoſe of aſſeſſing fines for non attendance at the Muſters in May, June, July and Auguſt; and a Legion my Court of Enquiry will be held at the ſame place on Tueſday the 11th day of September next, for hearing appeals and performing other duties required by Law. The Courts will meet each day at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Auguſt 18. 2awt

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## CONSIDERATIONS

*On the Ceſſion of Louiſiana, by France to the United States, and its probable conſequences not only to thoſe Nations, but to Spain and Britain.—From a late London publication.*

The ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States of North America, although it contains in itſelf the ſeeds of the greateſt political revolution that ever the world witneſſed, has been paſſed over *ſub ſilentio*, as a matter of no weight in the ſcale of European politics. No axiom can, however, be more ſelf-evident than that it will, at no very far diſtant period, transfer the *ſtewardſhip* (if I may be allowed the term) of the South American treaſures, from the Spaniſh government into other hands; and cauſe a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the ſyſtem and relative ſtate of politics of almoſt every European nation, whilſt the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics—a meaſure deprecated by all the philoſophical and political writers who have employed their pens on American affairs, and by none more ſo than the late Gen. Waſhington.

It is true, that the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi was a moſt deſirable object of the United States, and they have effectually attained it by the poſſeſſion of the Province of Louiſiana, forming its weſtern bank; but they have attained alſo more than they had occaſion for; they have added bulk to what was before too unwieldly; and have laid an immenſe charge on their uſeful poſſeſſions, in order to add thoſe which will not only be uſeleſs but burthenſome. The purchaſe of Louiſiana, on a ſuperficial glance, may ſeem beneficial to the United States; yet whoever will go deeper into the ſubject will ſoon diſcover that it exhibits the ſtrongeſt proof of the impolicy and weakneſs of their government. It was not a meaſure of ſober reaſon and ſound policy, but a temporary ſhift to gain the preſent adminiſtration popularity, and to prevent a ſchiſm in the United States, which, by the very means they have taken to avoid it, is rendered abſolutely certain at a future period.

The territory of the United States, before the ceſſion of Louiſiana, was too unwieldly for their government; two inſurrections of the weſtern againſt the eaſtern parts, within the ſpace of ſix years, have aſcertained the impotence of the former under the reſtrainſt impoſed upon them by the Federal compact, and their wiſhes to have an independent government of their own. The moſt material obſtacle to their wiſhes was their having no outlet to the ſea for the exportation of their produce, but through the channel of the Miſſiſſippi, the navigation of which was only enjoyed by a treaty with Spain. When that was obſtructed at the expiration of the treaty, they threatened their government if it did not immediately do them *juſtice* (as they termed it) they would inſtantly procure it for themſelves, by attacking New-Orleans and the other Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi. They accordingly began to arm, and the American government ſaw itſelf ſtrangely involved in the hazard either of war with Spain and conſequently France, or of a civil commotion. To free themſelves from this dilemma, the American government applied to that of Spain to renew the treaty for granting to the inhabitants of the United States the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and the right of depoſiting their goods at New-Orleans, on the ſame terms as they had formerly held it; but Spain, at the ſame time of this application, was entirely under the controul of France and could not ſtir without her conſent.

France was again plunged into a war with Britain, and money was abſolutely neceſſary to enable her to maintain the conteſt. Bonaparte was fully aware of the importance of Louiſiana, not only to draw gold from the American government, but alſo to procure their friendſhip, or at leaſt neutrality, either of which was indiſpenſably neceſſary to his deſign againſt Britain. He, therefore, under a pretence of being better able than Spain to maintain Louiſiana againſt the United States, and of preſerving for his good ally a boundary or barrier to the whole of her South American dominions, extorted it from her, and, to her great aſtoniſhment and grief, immediately ſold it to the United States for ſixteen millions of dollars. From a curſory view of theſe facts may be collected the impolicy and weakneſs of the American government; the total loſs of the dominion of South America by Spain; the inſidiouſneſs and ambition of the ruler of France; and the real intereſt of Britain. The effects which the ceſſion of Louiſiana may have upon each nation, will be ſeparately conſidered, and ſuch concluſions drawn from the whole as the extent of human probability will juſtify, the ſoundeſt baſis whereon ſpeculative opinion can be grounded.

The territory of the United States, as has been obſerved and lamented by the late General Waſhington, in his Farewell Address to the Citizens, has been characterized by three geographical diſcriptions of the Northern, the Southern, and the Weſtern diviſions. The inhabitants of the latter have, in two inſtances, ſhewn an intractability and a deſire to ſeparate from thoſe of the two former, and have been retained only by force, which is quite incompatible with the Doctrine of an Union founded on mutual convenience and unity. To prevent their breaking out into an open revolt, government has been *neceſſitated* to increaſe an already too large extent of territory, and to break through their natural boundary, ſuch as to every one muſt appear to be that of the Miſſiſſippi on the weſtern ſide. They have been *compelled* to purchaſe an immenſe tract of land for which they can have no real uſe, and which muſt prove an incumbrance; although the acquiſition of it has coſt the northern and ſouthern diviſions, on which the expence muſt ultimately fall without deriving any benefit from it, the ſum of ſixteen millions of dollars. Can it be wondered at, that ſuch a meaſure of inutility and expence ſhould have created, as it has, a great deal of oppoſition on their part? Certainly not. The vaſt extent of the United States was already detrimental to them, becauſe it drew off and ſcattered the population and militated againſt its improvement and ſecurity, which were only to be attended by a ſtated ſettlement. Multitudes daily flocked to the weſt, and increaſed the ſtrength of thoſe who were diſaffected to, and evidently diſcovered an intention of withdrawing themſelves from the Union. It was therefore a matter of ſerious conſideration for the government, whether it was not more political even to have given up the weſtern territory, which was unmanageable, than to have added to it at a vaſt expence of the eaſtern, over which they had a perfect command. As Waſhington in his Farewell Address juſtly obſerves, "It is the unity of government which is the main pillar in the edifice of the real independence of the United States; the ſupport of their tranquility at home, and their peace abroad: of their ſafety, of their proſperity, of that liberty which we ſo highly prize." Was it not then madneſs to add to the magnitude of that edifice, whoſe magnitude before threatened its falling to pieces? Louiſiana has not only added to magnitude, but deſtroyed the compactneſs of the United States, without which Union cannot ſubſiſt. Each ſtate muſt be ſo ſituated relatively to the others, as to draw a mutual benefit from the union of the whole. Louiſiana is totally diſtinct from, and muſt rather prove a clog than an advantage to the United States. If the government was of opinion that the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi was indiſpenſable to their intereſt, it would have been infinitely better for them and Spain to have treated for the purchaſe of the Floridas, which would have given that advantage, and have perfected the *arrondiſſement* of the United States, without affording any cauſe of jealouſy to Spain. The Miſſiſſippi would then have been an effectual and unequivocal boundary to both: but there is now no boundary between them but an imaginary one, & the conſequence muſt be a conſtant heartburning and a ſerious expoſtulation. The weſtern territory, which might have been extremely valuable to the U. States, will again become a deſert, as its inhabitants, attracted by the riches of Mexico, will croſs over to Louiſiana to partake of them either in a direct or indirect manner. If they were refractable in the weſtern territory, they will of courſe become much more ſo at a greater diſtance; and being ſecured from the other parts of the United States by the Miſſiſſippi, a ſtrong barrier and eaſily to be defended, it may be gueſſed that they will be no longer obedient to them than may ſuit their inclination. The United States ſeem to have done their utmoſt to render them independent; for, beſides the effectual barrier of the Miſſiſſippi, they have procured for them the city of New-Orleans, ſituated on the Gulf of Mexico; ſo that inſtead of being, as heretofore, dependent on the eaſtern ſtates for the conſumption and exportation of the chief part of their produce, they have an immediate communication with foreign parts particularly the Weſt Indies—from the vicinage of ſuch a reſtleſs, enterpriſing, and ungoverable horde* as that which is going to people Louiſiana, any attempt on the part of Spain to ſuppreſs illicit commerce will be ſucceeded by open violence; and it does not require the leaſt penetration to ſee that even the government of the United States, if ever ſo well inclined to terms with Spain, will be unable to ſtop the torrent which will burſt into and through Louiſiana.

If then (as I venture to predict) the conſequence of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States will be the *total loſs to Spain of its South American dominions*, † it will be naturally aſked how France could have given birth to ſo impolitic a meaſure, ſeeing that it would be in her power whenever ſhe might think fit, to extract thoſe treaſures from Spain whilſt they were at her command; I anſwer, that the reins of the French government are at preſent in the hands of a man, who is either ſo totally blinded by *ambition* as not to forſee conſequences; or, if he does foreſee them, he looks to the ſucceſs of that *ambition* to controul them, and undo all he has done. The latter is more likely to be the caſe. Bonaparte in order to carry into effect his darling ſcheme of ſubjugating Britain, wants money; he will go any lengths to obtain it; and he has obtained it at the price of Louiſiana. But he looks forward to greater advantages from the United States, than the ſixteen millions of dollars he has obtained from them, which may all be ſwallowed up by his numerous armies before he can bring his views towards Britain to an iſſue. He is well aware that if circumſtances ſhould oblige him to preſs Spain into the conteſt of Britain; or if Britain ſhall of her own accord put an end to the inſidious neutrality of Spain; a ſtoppage will be put to the importation of South American treaſures into Spain in Spaniſh bottoms, and he expects to procure them through the intervention of Americans. But the Americans ſhould beware leaſt by furthering his views, they totally deſtroy their own. If Bonaparte once ſubdue Brittain, it will be very eaſy for him to reclaim Louiſiana, and even to dictate what terms he pleaſes to the United States. They will find when too late for a remedy, that they can as well hold him with a *ſtraw* as a *treaty*. If he fails in his attempt on Britain, he knows that the game is up with him,—and cares not what becomes of Louiſianna or France itſelf.—He can at the moſt, be conſidered only as a *tenant for life*, who cares not what waſte he commits on the *freehold*.

To Britain theſe facts are of the utmoſt importance, not only as they point out to what lengths the ambition and implacability of the ruler in France will carry him in his attempts to annihilate their very exiſtence as a nation, but alſo as they may ſerve to guide to the future channels thro' which the South American treaſures may flow—a circumſtance well worthy the attention of the firſt commercial nation in the world.

What Briſſot holds out as an encouragement to the French to prepare for a commercial connexion with the United States, is infinitely more applicable to the British to extend theirs already ſo well eſtabliſhed; and it is a very curious circumſtance, that the whole of this work (tho' partial in the extreme to the French) confeſſes throughout the ſuperiority of the Britiſh merchant, and is the moſt valuable publication the latter can peruſe on the ſubject of American affairs. A ſtrict alliance between Britain and the United States, ſeems to be the natural policy of both. If Britain is proſtrated at the feet of France, the United States could not hope to retain Louiſiana, nor even their own independence. If Britain can ſtand her ground, Louiſiana will form part of the American Empire, or (which is more probable) the natives will unite with the emigrants to Louiſiana, and form an independent government for themſelves. Britain ſhould, in the latter caſe, have an eye to her future commerce; a great change in the ſtate of things is evidently in preparation, and ſhe ought to prepare herſelf for it.

T. P. L.

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NOTES.

* The inhabitants of the weſtern territory are no better than a horde of Tartars. If a family leave their hut to go about their daily labour, at their return they find it, perhaps, taken poſſeſſion of by ſome new comers, who will diſpute it with them; no tenure being acknowledged among them but that of occupancy: no right but that of ſuperior force. [*Upon the foregoing paſſage the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette obſerves*—"However correct our author's ſentiments may be on the general ſubject of the ceſſion, his remarks in reference to the inhabitants of the Weſtern Territory are certainly falſe."]

† It has been already predicted at a time when circumſtances did not render it nearly ſo probable as at preſent: the following is a literal tranſlation from the ſecond volume of Briſſot's View of America: "I have mentioned precious metals. The Americans are in the neighbourhood of the countries which produce them. Theſe countries are the abodes of indolence, which diſpenſes not with neceſſaries. Skins, &c

of animals, and some metals are every thing that can be given there in exchange for articles of subsistence, which the inhabitants have not the spirit to make their lands produce, and for the necessaries for which they find it more convenient to pay with gold than with their industry. The independent Americans will become factors, advantageously placed between European manufactures, and the inhabitants of regions condemned by nature to the sterile productions of metals. All the powers of Spain cannot prevent this, nor ought even to undertake it. This new consideration promising to the French payment, so foolishly desired in gold, ought to encourage them to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States."

BOSTON, August 22.

*From the Mediterranean.*

Captain Smith, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs that on the 11th June, off Toulon, he passed the British fleet, of eight ships of the line, under Lord Nelson, no engagement had taken place with the French squadron, nor had any part of it ventured out of port.

SHIPWRECK.

The following particulars of the loss of the brig Hermes, captain Homans, from Madeira for this port, are furnished by Mr. Samuel Prince passenger in the Shipwright.

On Sunday, August 5, in the morning discovered a wreck with three men, which proved to be only the quarter deck of a brig—on taking them on board they give the following account:—That they sailed from Madeira on the fourth July, in the brig Hermes, Thomas Homans, master, of Portsmouth; Benjamin Robinson mate, of Providence; James Steel, of New London; James M'Curdy and Philip Lambert, of the state of New-York; Samuel Joseph, a Portuguese; Henry Fisher, and Will Bloxen; that they had on board wine, and ballast; that on Sunday, July 22nd, they were scudding in a gale, under their foresail; that their tiller broke close to their rudder head, on which the brig instantly broached to, upset, and filed; the mainmast went away, which threw the captain overboard: that Benjamin Robinson, mate James Steel and Will Bloxen, took the boat and pushed off from the wreck, that the vessel in a few moments parted and sunk, all but her quarter deck, on which 4 of the crew remained, viz. Philip Lambert, Manuel Joseph, James M'Curdy and Henry Fisher; that they saw the captain swimming, endeavoring to reach the boat or wreck; but being exhausted they saw him sink: that soon after the boat had left the wreck they saw her upset, and the 3 men on her bottom; and in three fourths of an hour the boat and men disappeared when it is supposed they perished; that on the 2d Aug. James M'Curdy overcome with hunger, thirst, and fatigue, died; that from the time of their misfortune, until relieved by us, (a space of 15 days) they had no kind of nourishment, except a piece of hide, which they found in the crotch of the quarter-deck, and salt water to drink.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

A gentleman lately from Spain informs, that throughout the interior of that country the greatest scarcity of provisions prevailed. So extreme was it at Madrid, in the month of June, that a royal order was issued ordering all the inhabitants who had not resided there for ten years to leave the city immediately. This distressing circumstance was occasioned by the failure of the last crops.

At a time not very remote when the Duke of Gordon, and all the lords of the family were Roman Catholics, a protestant not unknown to his grace, rented a small farm under him near Huntley Castle, and from whatever cause had fallen behind in his payment. A vigilant Stewart in the Duke's abscence, seized the farmer's stock for arrears of rent, and advertised it by the parish crier to be rouped, that is sold by auction, on a fixed day—The Duke happily returned in the interval; the tenant who knew his road made the best of his way onward to the Duke's appartment, and he was not interrupted, but forwarded in by the servants, who concluded he came by appointment. 'What is the matter, Donald?' said the Duke as he saw him enter sad. Donald told his sorrowful tale in a natural manner; it touched the Duke's heart and produced an acquittance in form—Stairing, as he cheerily withdrew, at the pictures and images, he expressed a curiosity to know what they were, in his homely way. "These" said the Duke with great condecension, "these are the Saints who intercede with God for me." "My Lord Duke" said Donald would it not be better to apply yourself directly to God—I went to mucle Sawney Gordon, and to little Sawney Gordon; but if I had not come to your guid grace's self, I could not have got my discharge, and baith I and my bairns had been harried." *(London pap.)*

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, August 30.

☞ Our Correspondent who subscribes himself "*A Friend to the Advertiser*," is informed that the communication to which he has reference has not been received. Should he be disposed to furnish a copy, the Editor will be governed, relative to it, by the rule prescribed in his note of yesterday. As no pecuniary consideration is required, for publications of a public or political nature, he will please to point out the manner in which his enclosure can be returned.

*MAXIMS*
AND DETACHED THOUGHTS.

*[Continued.]*

THE proper nutriment of the understanding is truth, and the discovery of it, the great object of all eminent characters.

To a benevolent disposition every state of life will afford some opportunity of contributing to the welfare and benefit of mankind.

If those in government have not public minds as well as public salaries they will assuredly serve private views at the public's expence.

That plenty should augment covetousness is a perversion of a bountiful Providence, yet many of the wealthy are remarkable for being the most penurious: it is likewise a perversion of words to term a man charitable who gives perhaps a cent in a thousand, while many a poor man does not hesitate in bestowing the last in his possession.

Miserable is the state of those who are forever purchasing that wisdom at the expence of pain and inconvenience, which others get as it were by intuition: the prudent knowledge we may have acquired from the experience of one year, being very inadequate to the exigencies of another, yet happy they who apply even this mite judiciously.

It is a severe rebuke on us when the Almighty makes us so many allowances daily, that we are so unwilling to make any to our neighbour.

A sensible woman who respects her husband, will pay every mark of difference to those who are objects of his esteem, whether relations or not.

Keep your own secrets, nor covet those of others, yet if trusted, never reveal what ought to be considered as gold committed to your care, for the keeping of which you are accountable.

Seek not the favor of the multitude; one testimony which will bear weighing in the balance is of more value than the approbation of a weak or ill-judging world.

To preserve friendship, care, confidence and complisance are necessary; without the aid of these it expires.

Interior conversation raises and supports man in a love of himself, which is natural to him; we become so many little centres, wherein we know we ought also to tend and draw near to God the Universal Centre. And hence it may be said, that he who loves to live within himself, finds himself placed on an eminence, and perceives the Universe placed under his feet. This situation is not what may be judged pride; but a noble elevation worthy of the soul.

*(To be continued.)*

It was said, when captain Willis, of the Sheperdess, left Cadiz, that there was some misunderstanding between the Court of Madrid and our Minister; who, it was said, had delivered an ultimatum, allowing so many days for the Court to prepare an answer. We know only of one cause of dispute, and that is Louisiana. It is not at all improbable that our executive may have remonstrated on the conduct of the Spanish Governor and others, before and subsequent to the treaty of cession. How far this report may be credited others are left to judge. *Norfolk Ledger.*

An officer of the Navy who came passenger in the Woodrop Simms, says that the misunderstanding between this country and Tunis, has been adjusted. All our squadron when he left it, was off Tripoli, except the commodore, who was at Naples preparing gun boats.—It was confidently said that General Moreau was at Barcelona, permitted to retire from France to the United States. This we do not credit—Nothing was heard of and engagement between the English and French fleets.

*ibid.*

Captain Riddick informs that the United States squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The apprehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely subsided—all misunderstandings between the United States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by Mr. O'Brien, who went to Tunis for that purpose.

Captain Reddick head no talk of a Spanish war when at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July. *(Norfolk Her.)*

We have information from the best authority, that the yelow fever is prevalent on board a fleet of British ships at New-Providence; we think it proper to publish the fact, that the citizens of the several sea ports may be on their guard *Aurora.*

*Per contra*—We have advices from our correspondent in Nassau to the 10th current, as late we presume as those which furnish the above information, and not a word is said respecting the existence of yellow fever in that quarter.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

*Hint to Mariners trading to Batavia.*

It is a melancholy truth, that Batavia is considered, in some seasons of the year, the most unhealthy European settlement of any in the East Indies; and that in past years many ships have lost their seamen at that port, owing principally to the bad water procured there, or at the Islands near Java. To remedy this, or to guard against the evil, as far as human means will avail, the following arrangement is simply recommended to the owners and captains of American vessels bound to Batavia. Let the ship take on board double the quantity of water in the United States to what has been usual for the outward passage, and let no other water be used by the ships company during the voyage. An extra allowance of 30 or 40 casks of pure water will be sufficient, if managed with prudence and economy. The cost will be trifling; the freight nothing, as the ships go out in ballat, and for the homeward voyage the spare casks might be filled with sugar or coffee, &c. It is strongly recommended never to drink the Batavia water, or that procured from Prince's Island, or the watering places near Java head. If the water falls short on the homeward passage the Ile of France may be visited for a supply, or the ship might touch at the Cape of Good Hope or at St. Helena, where the water is of an excellent quality. If a single life is preserved by adopting the plan here recommended, it will be gratifying in the highest degree, to

*An old East-India Sailor.*

Salem, August 22.

While the retrospect of our national affairs, and the contrast which it affords between the wisdom of the former, and the folly of the present administration of our government, excite the most painful reflections, our attention is drawn, with irresistable force, from a consideration of the past, to an anticipation of the future state, of our country.

The last advices from Europe announce the probability of an immediate war with Spain, and in that event, there can be no doubt of a rupture with France.

What are the prepartions, and what are the means, on the part of our government, to meet these contingencies?

Have any measures been taken for the defence of our coast, or the protection of our commerce?

Has a single provision been made to that effect?

Has the deliberation of an hour been given to the subject?

Our-blockaded harbours—our deserted docks—our empty arsenals—our neglected garrisons—and the dispersed state of our suffrage-hunting cabinet, furnish conclusive answers to all these enquiries.

With the largest commercial tonnage of any nation in the world, Great Britain only excepted—with a trade proportionable valuable and extensive—and with a revenue entirely dependent on that trade—the United States of America are at this moment without the means of defence against the least considerable maritime nation of Europe. Even the colinies of Spain could suspend our commerce, and lay our seaport towns under contribution.

Are our *Farmers* aware of the inevitable consequences that must flow from such an order of things?

Have they lost sight of their best interests?

Is it of no importance to them that the only mean of disposing of their surplus produce should be cut off?

Are they prepared to supply, from a diminished income, the deficiences of the revenue, which the annihilation of our trade must occasion?

Or, would it be more agreeable to them that the enemy should be encountered in the interior, than that he should be repulsed from the coast, of the United States?

Are our *Mechanics* prepared to abandon the work-bench and the anvil to become soldiers?

Are they desirous to exchange the tools of their trades for the weapons of war?

Or, in the event of our coast being *only* be leagured, our commerce *only* intercepted, and their several occupations thereby *only* ruined, would they be satisfied to earn a scanty and precarious subsistence for their families by the same employments, to which they were compelled to resort before the adoption of the federal government?

Does not every interest of the community, whether agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, loudly call for an efficient system of national defence?

In the present situation of the world, can the Independence of the United States be preserved by any other means?

And is there any middle course between such a system of defence (comprehending an immediate increase of our navy) or the complete sacrifice and surrender of our national interest and character?

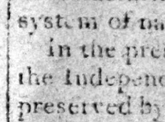
Ought the direction of the national defence, consistently with the honor and the safety of the country, to be confined to any other than an *honorable, brave, firm,* and *independent Chief Magistrate?*

Whether all or either of these characteristics belong to the present incumbent, may be clarely ascertained, on perusing Callender's Prospect before Us." *with the author's explanations,* or by enquiring at Carter's Mountain, or elsewhere.

It may not suit many of our citizens to seek refuge in the mountains—and, we trust, there are but few of them THAT WOULD MAKE PROPOSALS OF SUBMISSION TO AN INVADING ENEMY.

*Philadelphia Register.*

*For Charter to Europe,*



The SHIP
WILLIAM and JOHN,
T. Woodhouse, Master:
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf in complete order, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.
Apply to
James Wilson.
Aug. 30. d

JUST ARRIVED,
And for sale on board the Sch'r Elizabeth, lying at the head of Vowell's wharf,
A Cargo of first quality CHEESE,
from New London,
which will be sold low, *if applied for immediately.*
August 30. d3t

*Notice to Parents &c.*

MR. DAVIS has returned, and will open school on Monday next.
August 30. d3t

VALUABLE FISHERIES,
TO LET.
THE subscriber will Rent, for the season ensuing, her Fisheries on the shore opposite Alexandria. For terms apply to the Manager at Notley Hall, or
Maria Rozer,
King street, Alexandria.
August 20 co3 2aw

*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about six miles from Battle Town, on the 22d instant, likely yellow fellow, named *GIBS.* He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; a description of his clothing is thought unnecessary, as he has connexions in Alexandria who will no doubt assist him in procuring others; I have good reason to believe he is lurking about that place, or perhaps secreted in it by his mother who resides there.
The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail so that he may get again.
David Guiler.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forwarned from harbouring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
Aug. 30. d2t 1/6

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

## *Notice.*

Thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of Captain JOHN HARPER, deceaſed are deſired to bring them in properly proved, to either of the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted to his eſtate are required to pay the ſame to Mary Harper.

Mary Harper, *Executrix.*
Wm. Herbert,
Sam. Craig,
John Dunlap,
Wm. Hartſhorne, } *Exrs.*

Jul 31.

## LIFE
## Of General Waſhington.

SUBSCRIBERS to the life of General Waſhington are reſpectfully informed, that the FIRST VOLUME is ready for delivery at the ſtore of

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.
*King Street:*

FIVE DOLLARS are to be paid by each ſubſcriber on delivery—that is, one Dollar for the binding this in calf, gilt and Four Dollars in advance for the Second Volume, agreeable to the terms of ſubſcription.

Auguſt 21. tu ths.

## THE PARTNERSHIP OF
## William H. & Enoch M. Lyles,

IS this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved. All thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge their accounts, and thoſe to whom the ſaid firm may be indebted to come forward before either party, and have their claims ſatisfactorily adjuſted.

WILLIAM H. LYLES

Will continue to do buſineſs at the old ſtand, next door to Bennett and Watts's, with the determination of keeping a conſtant ſupply of the beſt ſelected GOODS—which will be ſold at the moſt reduced rates for CASH.

Aug: 23. eo6t

## *Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramſay,*

HAVING THIS DAY

Entered into partnerſhip under the firm of *Hackley and Ramſay*, offer for ſale at their ſtore, corner of King and Pitt ſtreets, near the Waſhington Tavern, a general aſſortment of

*Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c,*

Warranted Genuine, viz:

WINES,
London particular Madeira, in pipes and half do.
Liſbon,
Colmana and
Malaga
Port of an excellent quality in bottles,
Medocs Claret, in caſes of two doz.

Loaf, lump and Muſcovado Sugars,
Syrup and Molaſſes,
London botiled Porter,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
Holland and country Gin,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,
Fig Blue, Madder, Copperas, Brimſtone,
Sal Petre and Allum,
Engliſh and country Gunpowder,
Shot. aſſorted,
Georgia Cotton,

*Freſh Teas of the latest importations,*
Imperial,
Hyſon Chulang,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and
Souchongs, aſſorted

Beſt Green Coffee,
Spices of every kind,
Durham and Dixon's Muſtard,
Leiper's Snuff,
Spaniſh Segars of a good quality,
Baſket Salt for table uſe,
Pipes in boxes,
Wrapping Paper,
Beſt Sallad Oil,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Olives,
Soal Leather,
Demijohns,
Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4. d6teo

## WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to cloſe his former buſineſs, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to ſettle their accounts as early as poſſible, and thoſe who have claims againſt him will pleaſe preſent them for adjuſtment.

## TO RENT,

The Dwelling Houſe and Store in Prince ſtreet one door eaſt of the houſe occupied Dr. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4. d6toe

## *For Sale, at Ravensworth,*

A few likely, young NEGROES.

ALSO,

Mares and Colts, equal in blood to any in America, and about thirty head of Sheep.

*John Bowen,*
Agent for Wm. Fitzhugh.

Aug. 17. 2aw4w1

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.
*June Term*, 1804.

Edmund J. Lee, and Sarah his wife, Complainants,
AGAINST
Thomas Peterkin and Ezekiel William Bull, adminiſtrator of Jno. Mac Intoſh, dec'd, Defendants,
} In Chancery.

The defendants, Thomas Peterkin and Ezekiel William Bull, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on motion of complainants, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of June court next, and anſwer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in both of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, for two month ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the Court Houſe of the ſaid county.

A copy—Teſt,

G. Deneale, c. c.

(A. 20.) law2m

## LEONARD-TOWN
## *JOCKEY CLUB RACES:*

ON the third Monday in October next, a purſe of Forty Guineas will be run for over the Leonard town courſe the four mile heats, and on Wedneſday the following day a purſe of Twenty Guineas will be run for over the ſame courſe the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the ſaid Club.

Enoch I. Millard, *Sec'ry*

Leonard-town, Auguſt 21. law7w

## TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, (ſale to continue until all is ſold,) at my Quarter, in Cornwallis's Neck,

Fifty horned Cattle, and the ſame number of ſheep and hogs; ſeveral mares, colts, fillies, plough nags, work oxen, &c. among the above are two fine mares with a thorough bred colt by their ſide.

Alſo, a leaſe of the Plantation which is well known, and forms a peninſula. This land muſt yield a handſome profit to the purchaſer, has a market at the door for every article; add to this, the markets of Dumfries, Chicheſter, Alexandria, Waſhington and George Town. Its full length lays on the Potomac to the mouth of Marawoman Creek, which extends around the former ſo far, that with eaſe it may be incloſed with a ſhort line from the river to the creek.—There are a number of Fiſhing Landings, Fish and Wild Fowl, in their ſeaſon, in high perfection. The land is valuable for making tobacco, grazing, and uncommonly favourable for raiſing Stock of every kind.

It is preſumed the purchaſer would wiſh to ſee the premiſes, on which I ſhall be the day preceeding the ſale, give fuller information, and make the terms accommodating to a reaſonable purchaſer; but a conſiderable deduction will be made for Caſh, and Tobacco in hand. Should not the above leaſe be diſpoſed of, it will be rented for and during its continuance, on giving bond and good ſecurity for punctual payment of the rent.

Raphael Boarman.

Auguſt 25. zw3t

## Lands for Sale or Rent.

I will either ſell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, known by the names of *Chatham* and *Clarke*. The firſt containing about eleven hundred acres, on which there is a good MERCHANT MILL, and an excellent FISHERY. The other ſuppoſed to be about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for ſowing wheat. They are both in a high ſtate of cultivation. In either event, I will diſpoſe of a part of the Negroes, Stock, and Houſehold Furniture.

Letters directed to me in Alexandria, poſt paid, will be duly attended to.

*William Fitzhugh.*

Auguſt 10. 2aw 4w

## JESSE MORGA
## WIRE WEAVER, N,

At his Manufactory, King ſtreet, next door to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield's dry goods' ſtore, Alexandria, has the following articles for ſale, to wit:

Riddles for wheat, cockle, coal, lime and ſand, ditto for flaxſeed, oats, Indian meal and brick duſt; likewiſe wove wire for cellars, milk-houſe windows; ſcreen and ſhake wire for mills and fans. Alſo, ſafe wire or ſafes ready made.

Auguſt 28. eo8 ſ

## *Take Notice.*

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Bloxham formerly by the name of Elizabeth Mallery, has conducted herſelf in an unbecoming manner, I forwarn all perſons from truſting her as I will not be anſwerable for any debt ſhe may contract after this date.

William Bloxham.

Auguſt 28. 8t†

## BY AUTHORITY.
## *Scheme of a Lottery,*

*To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.*

| | | Dolls. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize, laſt drawn ticket having a blank to its number, | | 10,000 |
| 1 do | | 10,000 |
| 2 do | | 5,000 |
| 5 do | of 1,000 make | 5,000 |
| 6 do | of 500 | 3,000 |
| 10 do | of 200 | 2,000 |
| 20 do | of 100 | 2,000 |
| 100 do | of 50 | 5,000 |
| 250 do | of 30 | 7,500 |
| 420 do | of 25 | 10,500 |
| 1,500 do | of 20 | 30,000 |
| 3,000 do | of 15 | 45,000 |
| 1 firſt drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number, | | 250 |
| 1 do | after 2,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do | after 3,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do | after 4,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do | after 5,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 6,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 8,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 10,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 12,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 13,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do | after 14,000 do | 1,000 |
| 5,325 prizes | | 150,000 |
| 9,675 blanks—not two to a prize. | | |
| 15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, | | 150,000 |

N. B. Prizes ſubjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for ſome very large priaes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of this ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. eo

*** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, ſen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

## *For Sale, or to Let,*

THAT beautiful ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, about half a mile from the town of Alexandria. The Lot contains four acres, on which are erected a handſome dwelling, with piazzas round the firſt and ſecond ſtories, a ſtable and carriage houſe, beſide other out buildings; there are alſo pertaining to the premiſes, an ice houſe, two ſprings of good water, and a ſummer and winter Fiſhery. The ground is under good fencing, and the greater part ſet in clover, and about 40 bearing cherry and peach trees thereon. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the corner of the Diagonal ſtreet.

John Duff.

July 24.

## Land for Sale.

Will wiſh to ſell a tract of LAND containing between four and five hundred acres, ſituated on the Potomac, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles from town, and adjoining General Thompſon Maſon's. This property in point of elegance of ſituation, is exceeded by none, and will be ſold low for caſh or on a ſhort credit.

Walter S. Alexander,
John Luke,
For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceaſed.

Auguſt 13. eo

## CLERMONT,

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leaſed to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the leaſe; to ſuch a tenant I will leaſe the place for fourteen years from January next. The houſes will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none elſe need apply.

Any perſon who wiſhes to become the tenant will call on the ſubſcriber who will ſhew the place.

This place is handſomely ſituated, having a good view of Alexandria from the houſe, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good ſprings, with an ice houſe and every convenience neceſſary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

*B. Dulany.*

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it, and two paſſages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17. d4w

## Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to

*James Patton.*

Aug. 20. 2aw

## TRAVELS IN GREECE
## PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE TRAVELS OF
*Anacharsis the Younger,*
IN GREECE:

During the middle of the fourth Century, before the Chriſtian Æra,

*With copious Notes and References.*

BY

THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres.

*Tranſlated from the French.*

Firſt American, from the fourth London edition.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities manners, cuſtoms, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greateſt ſplendour. A knowledge of theſe has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious peruſal of writers who have been little ſolicitous to join entertainment with inſtruction. The *Travels of Anacharsis*, on the contrary, are ſo written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is peruſing a work of mere amuſement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is ſcarcely a ſentence, and not a ſingle fact or circumſtance, but is ſupported by the authority of ſome ancient author. The amazing number of theſe quotations may, perhaps at firſt ſight, ſeem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it is to be remembered that, at the ſame time that they muſt be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely uſeful, nay, we may ſay, abſolutely neceſſary, even to ſuch readers as can never be ſuppoſed to have any intention to conſult the authorities quoted; as they clearly ſhew that ſuch an idea, or ſuch a circumſtance, is not merely a decoration, or the offſpring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from ſome ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general ſcope and plan of the work.

### *TERMS.*

I. The firſt Edition in America of Anacharsis's Travels, will be compriſed in four Vols octavo.

II. It ſhall be printed on handſome wove paper and a new type caſting for the purpoſe. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subſcribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.

The European Edition ſells at 12 dollars per ſett.

IV. There ſhall be a handſome Map of Greece given with the firſt Volume, to be executed by one of the beſt Engravers.

V. Thoſe who obtain ten Subſcribers and become reſponſible for the payment of the ſame, ſhall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Preſs, and ſhall be finiſhed with all poſſible diſpatch.

☞ *Subſcriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.*

## *Ten Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Charles County, State of Maryland, near Bryantown, a negro man named BAP, about twenty years old, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtout, well made fellow, has a pleaſing countenance when ſpoken to, a broad round dark face with ſmall eyes, a hole in each ear, ſtout thick feet with a large ſcar upon the top of one of them, his toes turns very much out. Had on and took with him an old pair of nakeen pantaloons, an oznaburg ſhirt, an old negro cotton jacket, a ſhort blue coat turned up with red, a pair of ſtriped cotton ſtockings, a pair of old blue coating trowſers, and a felt hat half worn when he left home, but having taken with him clothes of various kinds, he may have changed them. He is ſuppoſed to have made for Alexandria or the Federal City. Any perſon apprehending ſaid negro and lodge him in any jail ſo that I get him again ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, in addition to the above reward, all reaſonable expences will be paid.

Maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned againſt harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Robert Hagan.

Auguſt 21. eo3t§

FOR SALE,

Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond *Manufactured Tobacco.*

Apply to Wm. OXLEY.
June 18.

PRINTED DAILY BY
*S. SNOWDEN.*

HA
Feb.
as
op
Vol. IV.]

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY ne
At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the
RUM
In hhds, and bls. French Brandy
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiſkey and Apple Bandy in bls
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raiſins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURN
&c. ——— Alſo,
A Variety of DRY G
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſe
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stoc
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchi
India Muſlins and Table Clothes
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and
articles.

*Philip G. M*

Auguſt 29.

JUST PUBLISHED
By ROBERT and JOH
King ſtreet,
AN ELEGANT EDITION
THE HOLY BI
In four handſome Octavo Volumes
bound, Ten Dollars.
This edition is now offered to t
ſpecimen of American paper and pr
will not ſuffer by a compariſon
printed in this country.
☞ A GOLD MEDAL w
Robert Carr, the Printer of this
American Company of Bookſelle
pecimen of Printing exhibited at
meeting at New York laſt June.

July 31.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by Rob. and
MEMOIR
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DA
*By Anna Seward*
Price in boards, 1 do
Bound in Sheep, 2 —
Calf, gilt, 2 —

July 20.

350 bls. HERRI
For Sale by the Subſcr
bls. well cured Herrings; a qua
hand Rigging, four new ſails for a
tity of Blocks and three Anchors.
30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.
☞ BILLS on Philadelphia a
Ricketts, Newto
July 26.

*Twenty Five Dollars*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſc
the county of Alexandria, diſtric
a Mulatto man called NATT
feet high, between 35 and 40 y
hair which he wears tied, a *lock*
the front of his head, a little to
er by trade; he has ſeveral ſcars
wriſts, a ſcar on his back occaſ
and ſeveral marks from a whip;
of drink and gambling; he took
riety of clothes and ſome coo
croſſed the Potomac at George
ſince, and will probably make
he has been very anxious for ſo
go to ſea. I will give the a
ſecuring ſaid fellow in any ja
him again, or *thirty dollars*,
charges if brought home. ☞
Veſſels and others are forewarned
ploying or carring off ſaid fello
C. F

July 11.

*Wanted to H*

A ſervant Woman: For one
with Cooking, Waſhing and H
tally, liberal wages will be giv
Apply to

July 16.